Numb. 1541

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28. 1740.

91e. 1539.

I HAT has always been a Maxim with me, that whatever tends to make Men wiser or better, to tame the Paſſions, or to fortify the Underſtanding, to ſhew Virtue in a fair, that is in a proper Light, and to remove the falſe Colourings which render Vice leſs hideous, is a proper Subject for Political Paper. It was the Saying of *Henry* IV. of *France*, *That Kings ought to take Care of Madmen, becauſe from Men in their Senſes they had nothing to fear.* A good Servant to his Prince cannot therefore pay his Duty in a better Way, than by endeavouring to reform the Minds of his Fellow-Citizens. The ſureſt Way to make good Subjects, is to increaſe the Number of good Men: With this View I ſhall, during the Summer Seaſon digreſs, as uſual, from the beaten Track, and leave the purſuing Party Points, and turning all Things ſerious into Jeſt, to thoſe who value themſelves on theſe Arts, and are proud of making Party Things their Buſineſs. Be it theirs to rake the Embers of Sedition, to ſtudy the Humours of the Times, and reduce the Management of Sedition into a Science, be it mine to purſue milder Methods, tho' I ſhould be content with fewer Readers. To juſtify whatever is right, and to detect whatever is wrong, without Vulgar Cenſure follow the former as a Shadow, and Popular Praiſe throw a falſe Light on the latter; be it mine, I ſay, to purſue this Track, unconſcious of Fear, and undeſirous of Applauſe.

At the Cloſe of the laſt hard Winter I publiſhed in this Paper a very Serious Addreſs to the Commons of *Great Britain* on its Conſequences. This, I remember, was laugh'd at by thoſe who call themſelves the Servants of their Country; and tho' that gave me no Concern; yet, I confeſs, it is with Pain that I obſerve, the Event hath proved that my Cautions were right. If I had really been a Dreamer of falſe Alarms, and had foreſeen Difficulties not in Nature, the correcting my Error would not have been more owing to the Publick than to me: But ſo it is, that the riſing the Neceſſaries of Life have been the Conſequences partly of that hard Winter, and partly from the Want of proper Precautions. It is impoſſible the Publick ſhould enjoy any great Meaſure of Proſperity but from the Virtue and Vigilance of Private Men; and it is alike impoſſible that it ſhould ſuffer Loſs but from Private Miſcarriages, and a Want of Patriot Spirit amongſt Individuals. This I endeavoured in that Paper to point out, and for this was I look'd as a grave, heavy Fellow; but now when the Prices are high, and Proviſions ſcarce, will a *Gentleman* teach a Man to go without a Dinner? Or will *Common Senſe* enable him to get one in an honeſt Way? Is there any Thing in either of theſe Papers that ever tends to keep off Misfortunes, or to alleviate the Senſe of them? Why then ſhould I envy other Authors, or be aſhamed of the *Gazetteer*?

When Things were in another Situation; when we might have enjoyed both Peace and Plenty if we would, I earneſtly exhorted the People to make a right Uſe of theſe Bleſſings, and to make a Proviſion in Caſe we ſhould not enjoy them. Thoſe who pretended to be zealous Friends to the People, told them that Peace was no Bleſſing, and perſuaded them of the Plenty they actually had in their Hands, by their Complaints with fanſied Evils, and made them believe that all their Marks of Magnificence were ſo many Badges of Miſery. Now the Scene is ſomewhat altered, now we have a Foreign War wherein we have hitherto been ſucceſsful, this intolerable Grievance, and together with the Effects of a bad Seaſon, are to be charged on Men in Power, who might as well be made accountable for the long Nights at *Chriſtmas*. We entered into the War with *Spain*, becauſe *Spain* had injured us; but the Men would have us make War upon *France* too: Why? Becauſe *Spain* is not able to injure us. The Diſtreſſion in reſpect of Plenty, tho' the Conſequence of the Circumſtances inevitable, and of others that could not be foreſeen, is very archly plac'd to the Miniſtry's Account; and between Jeſt and Earneſt the Miniſtry are ſneer'd, for not being wiſer than God Almighty. After all, What is it theſe Men would have? Is not the War juſt and neceſſary, and all the other Inconveniencies we feel, either the Effects of the Will of Heaven, or of our own Humours?

It muſt be allowed, that in ſome Countries there are quicker Remedies for whatever Grievances affect the Maſs of the People than there are here; but in theſe Countries the People are liable to greater and heavier Grievances, without knowing where to have a Remedy at all. I have heard that a Firſt Miniſter in *France* once ſent for a great Engroſſer of Corn, who came with an Equipage ſuitable to a Duke, and after a pretty long Attendance was told, that the exceſſive Price of Bread was the Occaſion of his being call'd for, and if it was not reduc'd by that Day Fortnight, he would run the Hazard of being hang'd before his own Door. This Admonition had the deſir'd Effect. But what is one good Conſequence of Arbitrary Power, in compariſon of a Thouſand bad ones? It is, if we duly conſider it, a very great Bleſſing, that we have none of theſe quick Remedies here. With us the Law is the ſole Rule to Miniſters and Magiſtrates, as well as People, and there are very few Caſes which are not fully provided for by our Laws, if they were thoroughly put in Execution. It is this that diſtinguiſhes us from all the neighbouring Nations; and and it is to this that we owe our ſo ſeldom ſuffering thoſe Inconveniencies which often bear hard upon them. It is true, that a Habit of Eaſe contributes not a little to our Impatience when we do ſuffer; but however it is much better to bear with the Effect, than to think of removing the Cauſe. The Libels againſt the preſent Adminiſtration are ſo many ſtanding Monuments of the Liberty enjoy'd under it; and as the Inconvenience the Publick ſuſtains from the Security of Private Property is ſo far from being a Diſgrace that it is an Honour to our Conſtitution.

The beſt Remedy for all theſe Evils is, to ſhew Men their true Sources and their certain Conſequences, that ſo they may be convinced their ſacrificing either the publick Peace, or the publick Welfare, to their private Advantage is falſe Conduct even in Point of Oeconomy, becauſe for the ſake of preſent Advantage we hazard future Deſtruction, and by endeavouring to raiſe large Fortunes render our Titles to any not a little precarious. Before the Reign of K. *William* III. we were much more liable to Scarcities of Corn, but ſince the Care taken by the Legiſlature to encourage Exportation by a Bounty, there has been a great Increaſe of arable Lands, whereby the Miſchief has been in a great meaſure removed. Before that time there were many good Laws for preventing the Inconveniences induced by *Foreſtalling* and *Monopolizing*, which our late Plenty hath brought into Diſuſitude. They may however, and doubtleſs they will, be renewed and properly enforced, when it ſhall become expedient, tho' there are many obvious Reaſons why as a Nation we ſhould endeavour to forbear theſe Remedies as long as we can. All this I ſpeak as a Lover of my Countrymen and of no Party whatſoever, I ſpeak it out of a Regard for Liberty, and a Tenderneſs for Property; and I hope that no Miſinterpretations will ever give it another Senſe. The Diſcourſeing with Freedom on Subjects of this Nature is the greateſt Benefit accruing to us by the Liberty of the Preſs, and it would be hard to deny that Liberty to one in the Service of an Adminiſtration that hath indulged its Enemies even in an exceſſive Abuſe of it.

But tho' I am an Enemy to all Meaſures which have the leaſt Appearance of Violence, and ſhould ſee with Sorrow the Execution of ſome of our old Laws, yet I cannot help thinking it my Duty, and the Duty of every publick Writer who has a proper Senſe of his own Character, to expoſe that ſtrange Paſſion for Money which ſo far ſteals the Hearts of ſome Men, as to engage them in Confederacies for keeping up the Price of Corn and other Neceſſaries, without Conſideration of the grievous, I might ſay intolerable Conſequences. Something of this Sort may be juſtly ſuſpected in a Country like ours, when the Prices of Neceſſaries riſe by a too quick Gradation. Men do not commonly grow grey in a Night, nor is it reaſonable to ſuppoſe that Scarcity comes all at once upon a Nation. A bad Seaſon cannot exhauſt the Stores of many preceding good ones, and to ſay the Truth, at this time I do not know it can be ſaid we have had a bad one. The laſt Winter was ſevere, but what then? It could not carry the Corn out of our Barns; and therefore the preſent Dearneſs muſt proceed from the pretended Foreſight of a bad Harveſt. This is endeavouring to juſtify a bad Action by a Strain of as bad Reaſoning; for if we had a *Ruſſian* Winter, why may we not have a *Ruſſian* Summer? Where is the Juſtice of puniſhing us beforehand? Or of making us faſt this Year becauſe we may be obliged to faſt the next? That ſome Alteration of Price ſhould happen from an Alteration of Seaſons, and from Mens Apprehenſions of what may fall out, is very natural and allowable; there is no body grudges the Farmer the juſt Reward of his Labours; but it is the exceſſive Gain of Factors, the exorbitant Profits of Men who work only by their Money, of which the Publick complains, and has a Right to complain. Men who labour have a Title to Reward, but it is Plunder when any Set of Men take upon them to make others pay for what they never had, or which is the ſame thing, pay twice as much as they ought for what they have.

Theſe Reflections are ſo ſelf-evident, that I ſuppoſe the Conſent of every Reader will go along with them. It would have been eaſy to have expos'd ſuch Practices from religious Topicks, but I choſe to leave theſe to the Conſideration of ſuch as they more properly belong to; the Principles on which Civil Society is founded are ſufficient to ground that Doctrine upon which I teach, and a Man muſt never have conſidered them thoroughly who can think it either prudent or ſafe to increaſe his private Fortune by ſuch Steps as theſe. Becauſe whatever Station he may arrive to in Life, he muſt ſtill carry a Conſciouſneſs of his own Unworthineſs, which will inform him that all the Reſpect he receives is more than his Due, and all the Wealth he poſſeſſes, Money held but by an indifferent Title. We may fancy what we will of the Hardneſs of Mens Hearts, and the Generality of Corruption, but whoever conſiders what ſtrange Wills ſome Men make, and what odd Charities Miſers beſtow, they will be tempted to think that Remorſe of Conſcience is not ſo unuſual as ſome would perſwade us. Now if this be ſo, it is certainly a much wiſer, and infinitely a ſafer Step to reſiſt theſe Temptations, and to venture Poverty, rather than build Hoſpitals, in hopes of Salvation, by the Means of ill-acquired Wealth.

R. FREEMAN.

Petersburgh, May 10. N. S.

THE Neva is now entirely clear of Ice, and the Navigation as free as ever. And as the Thaw is begun in the Ports of Ingermania and Livonia, we ſhall ſoon hear that the Men of War and Gallies which are fitting out there are ſail'd to the Rendezvous of the Fleet at Cronſtadt. The Army which the Court has reſolv'd to form on the Frontiers of Finland cannot aſſemble till the Middle of June at ſooneſt, becauſe there will be no Paſture in the Fields for the Cavalry. The Marquis de la Chetardie, who now acts in publick to lay the Storm with which Sweden is threaten'd, has declar'd to our Miniſters that the Alliance juſt concluded betwixt that Crown and the Porte is only defenſive, and has not the leaſt View to diſturb the Tranquility of the North. How this Declaration has been receiv'd we cannot tell. All we know is, that the ſaid Miniſter makes no Progreſs in his Negociation, and that Mr. Finch, the Envoy who is coming hither from Great Britain, is expected here with Impatience, who by reaſon of his great Intimacy with the old Miniſtry while he reſided at Stockholm will be better qualify'd than any other Perſon to facilitate the Execution of the great Views of our Miniſtry.

Genoa, May 14. 'Tis ſaid that the Senate is not at all pleas'd with the Regulation on foot concerning the Affairs of Corſica projected, as they imagine, by the French Court, 'Tis certain that it will be a difficult Matter to pleaſe ſuch of our Families as bear the greateſt Sway who wiſh the total Deſtruction of thoſe Iſlanders, and the latter ſo well know their evil Intentions that they have an Abhorrence for them, and had rather be Slaves to the Turks or Algerines than to return under the Obedience of the Republick. In ſhort, 'tis not eaſy to conceive how 'tis poſſible to reconcile Minds ſo alienated that they vow Revenge to one another.

Florence, May 15 N. S. Letters from Rome of

7th Instant advise; that Sig Bolognetti was returned from Civita Vecchia, where, on the 29th past, he had caused the Seahorse, an English Ship, Capt. Read Master, to be restor'd to him by virtue of an Instrument drawn up by Order of the Government of Rome. That Ship had been chaced and seized by a Spanish Privateer within Reach of the Cannon of the Fort at Civita Vecchia, and was therefore adjudged to be an unlawful Prize. Accordingly Sig Bolognetti saw the Spaniards turn'd out, and Capt. Read, to whom the said Instrument was consign'd, put in Possession of his Ship. The said Instrument impowers the Captain to sue for Damages and for Restitution of such Goods as may have been taken out of her. Sig. Bolognetti at parting told the Captain, that at his Return to Rome, Articles for the Neutrality of the Ports of the Roman State would be established on the same Foot as those for Leghorn.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Lisbon, May 15. N. S. On the 1st came in the Deal-castle Man of War, Capt. Temple West: On the 5th, the Fly Sloop of War, Capt. Eliot Smith; both from a Cruise; and the Prince Frederick Packet, in 4 Days from Falmouth: On the 14th, the Alexander, Leake, from New-York; the Katherine, Goodwin, from Philadelphia; and the Greyhound Man of War from a Cruise. On the 7th sailed the Martha, Simpson, for Philadelphia; the Delawar, Hodge, for America; the William, Paynter, for Barbados; and the David, Squib, for St. Michael's: On the 8th, the King George Packet for Falmouth; and the Fly and Deal castle on a Cruise.

Lisbon, May 20. N. S. Since my last arrived the Dolphin, Welch, from Rhode-Island; the Jacob, Griffiths, from New-York; the Bacchus, Fowler, from Philadelphia; the Grace, Tren, from Carolina; and the Mary, Spurrier, from the Cape de Verd Islands.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, May 26. Wind N. E. In the Downs are his Majesty's Ships the Gloucester and Dragon.

Gravesend, May 26. Pass'd by the Four Brothers, Alford, from Amsterdam; Cecilia, Clauson, from Norway.

Arrived,

At Jamaica, the Young Neptune, Winter, of and from London, last from Cork.

'The Ann, Wigg; Tyger, Cobb; Ryalto, 'Drake; and Bedford, Campsey; sailed May 17, 'N. S. from London for Mahon. Where were ar-'rived the Happy Jenner, Macclish; Fair Henley, 'Douglas; Patuxen, Shaw; Ellis Frigate, Nown; 'and Rose, Higgins; all of and from London.

LONDON.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor nominated Benjamin De Vinck, Esq; an eminent Merchant of this City, as a proper Person to serve the Office of one of the Sheriffs of this City and County of Middlesex for the Year ensuing.

A Portuguese Vessel bound from hence to Lisbon, great Part of whose Cargo was shipp'd by the Envoy here, has been taken by the Spaniards, and carried into Ferroll; but another Portuguese Ship from hence, call'd the N. S. dos Innocentes, had the good Fortune to get safe to Lisbon.

On the 1st Inst. Mr. Richard Chaplin, Brother to Lieut. Samuel Chaplin deceased, kill'd in the Bay of Killybegge in Ireland the finest Whale that has been yet seen in that Kingdom; it was a Male in prime Season, being full fat, measuring from Head to Tail above 50 Foot, and 45 in Thickness; his Tongue alone filled four Hogsheads and a half with Oil, and his Cod one. 'Tis thought he will have above 600 Weight of Bone, much longer, thicker, and every way better than any of the former kill'd on that Coast. As this Gentleman was equally concern'd with his Brother, who first discover'd the Fishery in that Kingdom, so he promises the greatest Success, having struck several this Season, and kill'd two others; which were lost by Stress of Weather: 'Tis not doubted but he will be able this Year to supply Dublin Lamps with Oil.

On Sunday last Letters arriv'd from Rear-Admiral Haddock, dated from on board the Ipswich at Portmahon the 7th of May, advising, that on the 5th he dispatch'd his Majesty's Ships the Prince of Orange, Sunderland and Jersey to join Sir Chaloner Ogle at Gibraltar, whose Squadron when these have join'd him will consist of 12 stout Ships of War. Rear-Admiral Haddock remains at Portmahon with the rest of his Squadron, some of his Ships being employ'd to cruise on the Coast of Catalonia, and on that of Italy.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Hesse will embark for Holland on Friday next, if the Wind proves fair

Her Grace the Duchess of Dorset is to accompany her Highness to the Court of Hesse Cassel.

Yesterday the Lords of the Regency met at the Cockpit Whitehall, when several General Officers attended, and received Orders relating to their Incampment on Hounslow-heath.

Orders are issued out for the Incampment of several Regiments of Horse and Foot at Windsor Forest the Middle of next Month.

BANKRUPT.

John Cowden, of the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields in the County of Middlesex, Carpenter.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	00 32	00 59

Bank Stock 141 3-4ths. India 162. South Sea 100 1-half. Old Annuity 111 5-8ths. New ditto 112. Three per Cent. 101 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 111 1-4th. Five per Cent. ditto 93 1-4th. Royal Assurance 90. London Assurance 11 1-4th. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 18 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 5 l. 5 s. Premium. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 l. 6 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 103 5-8ths. Three per Cent. ditto 96 3-4ths. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 110 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 5 l. 1 s. to 1 s. 6 d.

Admiralty-Office, May 21, 1740.

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do hereby strictly charge and require, that all such of the Men belonging to His Majesty's Ship the Edinburgh, *who are absent from her in and about the City of London, do immediately repair to their Duty on board his Majesty's Ship the* Torbay *at the Nore.*

J. Burchett.

To prevent Impositions on the Publick,
Next Friday will be published,
Printed for James Leake, Bookseller in Bath; and sold by J. Roberts in Warwick-lane, and A. Dodd without Temple-bar, London,

THE Genuine Trial of *Elizab. Branch,* and *Betty Branch* her Daughter, for the Murder of Jane Buttesworth, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chapple, at Taunton Assizes in the County of Somerset, the 31st of March, 1740.

On Friday next the 30th of this Instant will be delivered to the Subscribers,

THirty-one Prints of Antique *Greek* and *Roman* COINS, GEMS, &c. engraved from Original Drawings of *Rubens,*

By G. VANDERGUCHT.

By whom Subscriptions are taken till that Day, at his House in Queen-street Bloomsbury.

This Day is Publish'd,

THE Works of Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE, Bart. In Two Volumes.

To which is prefixed,

The Life of Sir William Temple. Written by a Particular Friend.

Printed for J. Round, R. Gosling, T. Woodward, S. Birt, J. and P. Knapton, J. Clark, T. Wotton, J. Shuckburgh, H. Lintot, J. and R. Tonson, C. Bathurst, and M. Mears.

N. B. The Life may be had separate.

On Monday next will be Publish'd,

THE PROCEEDINGS at the SESSIONS of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, for the City of *London* and County of *Middlesex*, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last, before the Right Hon. Sir JOHN SALTER, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, Mr. Justice *William Fortescue*, Mr. Justice *Parker*, Mr. Baron *Wright*, Sir *John Strange*, Knight, Recorder, Mr. Serjeant *Urlin*, &c.

Containing the Trials at large of

Ann Armstrong, for stealing a Silver Tankard.

Arthur Bethell, for assaulting Mr. Edwards, knocking him down, and robbing him of his Watch and Money near Drury-lane.

John Clark, otherwise *Smith*, otherwise *Fugg*, for assaulting Mr. Mason in the Fields near Paneras, and robbing him of a Watch, &c.

For which Facts they receiv'd Sentence of Death.

Also the remarkable Trials of

Rochford Fitzgerald, for uttering and publishing a Note pretended to be under the Hand of Richard Lutterel and Company, knowing the same to be False and Counterfeit, with Intent to defraud Messr. Knight and Shuttleworth, &c.

Martha Harding, and *Rachael Bowling*, for picking the Pocket of John Pepper.

Ann Smith, (the Woman who carried George Hawkins to the Bagnio in Oxendon-street) for the Murder of the said Hawkins.

Elizabeth Pooley, and *Ann Miller*, for a Robbery on the Highway.

Robert Lefton, for assaulting and robbing William Brereton, Esq; near Whitehall.

Sarah Ranson, for assaulting and robbing Mr. Peircival.

Robert Briggs, for Bigamy.

With many other Curious Trials.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-row.

This Day is Publish'd,
(Price FOURPENCE.)

THE Occasional Paper, Number II.

On National Delusions.

Nil erit ulterius quod nostris moribus addat
Posteritas: eadem cupient facient que minores.
Omne in Præcipiti vitium stetit. Juv. Sat. I.

Printed for J. Osborn, at the Golden Ball in Pater-noster-row. *Where may be had, Just Published,*

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II. A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Lamb: Occasion'd by his Remarks on a Book intituled, A Plain Account, &c. of the Sacrament. Price 6 d.

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